joved, nor to abandon the prospect of the benefits which humanity claims for itself by means of their conwhich humanity claims for used by means of their con-tinued enjoyment in the future. Neither will they concept that the Continent shall be overrun by the victims of a remorseless cupidity, and the elements of civil danger increased by the barbarizing influences which accompany the African slave-trade. Inspired by the propertiess and applians which commanded the which accompany the African slave-trade. Inspired by the same ideas and emotions which commanded the frateralization of Juckeon and Webster on another great occasion of public danger, the people of Massa-chusetts, confiding in the patriotism of their brethren in other States, accept this issue, and respond, in the words of Jackson, "The Federal Union, it must be

words of Jackson, "The Federal Union, it must be words of Jackson," The Federal Union, it must be precred!"

I tutl we complete the work of rolling back this wave of rebellion which threatens to engulf the Government, overthrow democratic institutions, subject the people to the rule of a minority, if not of mere military despotism, and in some communities to endanger the very existence of civilized society, we cannot turn saide and we will not turn back. It is to those of our brethren in the disaffected States whose months are closed by a temporary reign of terror, not less than to considered, the weak of the constitution of the Union, are secure in Massachusetts, while the Union shall endure, and whotever authority or function pertains to the Federal Government for the maintenance of any such right, is an authority or function which neither the Government for the maintenance of any such right, is an authority or function which neither the Government nor the people of this Commonwealth can, or would, usurp, evade, or overthrow. And Massachusetts demands, and has a right to demand, that her sister States shall likewise respect the constitutional rights of her citizens within their limits. And it is a reproach to human nature, and a breach of honor, that more of her free citizens, who happened to touch the soil of South Carolina, should have been sold into Slavery under laws the assertion of the unconstitutionality of which that State punishes with a grievous penalty than ever tugitive slaves have escaped from South Carolina, the content of the maintenance of any south Carolina, should have been sold into Slavery under laws the assertion of the unconstitutionality of which that State punishes with a grievous penalty than ever tugitive slaves have escaped from South Carolina, several care and a presence of the constitutionality of which that State punishes with a grievous penalty which that State punishes with a grievous pennity has ever fugitive slaves have escaped from South Car-lina to Museachusetts.

## GOV. WASHBURN OF MAINE ON FEDERAL RELATIONS.

While our view is cheered by so many badges of presperity and signs of hope, a cloud, gathered in the them sky, is casting its portentous shadow over the hand, occasioning uneasiness in the public mind, disturbing the industrial relations and financial operations

turbing the industrial relations and financial operations of the country, and menacing the general welfare. That it will be dispelled, having cleared the atmosphere, and removed many causes of disease in the body politic, thereby pronoting life and health, should not be deubted by those who will investigate its origin, and trace its progress from the earliest beginnings to its present culmination.

The history of the American people, of their opinions, purposes and aspirations anierior to the Revolutionary War, the principles underlying the commencement and prosecution of that struggle, and which were supposed to have been established by its success; the grand and deathless truths of the Declaration of Independence; the Constitution with its affirmations, omissions and exclusions, its luminous contemporaneous expositions; the Constitution with its ammations, omissions an exclusions, its laminous contemporaneous expositions the original policy of the Government; the opinion and labors of the fathers, of Washington, Franklin Rush, Henry, Adams, Jeilerson, and Madison; the de-cisions of the Judicial tribunals of the Slave State cisions of the Judicial tribunals of the Save States down to a recent period: the frequent admissions in regard to all these, in our own times, and even in the late Presidential canvass, by distinguished Southern statesmen, prove beyond the reach of cavil or deabt, that this Government could not have been established with any view to the extension, or the advancement of the interests of Slavery, and that the system of African any view to the extension, or the advancement of the interests of Slavery, and that the system of African bondage, as practiced in this country, was regarded by those who framed the Constitution as an evil and not as a good. That they neither desired nor expected its diffusion, but that they contemplated, and their contemporaries provided for, its restriction, looking to its ultimate extinction, is apparent, to make no other specifications, from the provisions of the Constitution authorizing the prohibition of the slave-trade, and recognizing facilities from labor and service as "persons" thorizing the problem of the slave-trace, and recog-nizing fugitives from labor and service as "persons" and not as property, and therefore not reclaimable by any process applicable to property; from the ordinance of Jefferson, in 1784, and of Dane, in 1787, and from the act of the first Congress, passed in 1791, affirming These ideas in regard to the Constitution, to the pol

These ideas in regard to the Constitution, to the policy of the Government, and to the character, rights, and destiny of Slavery, prevailed throughout the country during the lifetime of those by whom our institutions were molded. Slavery was a weakness, an impolicy, an evil, with all; with many, a sin. It was the child of numerical haw—local, sectional, not national. If there is one fact that stands out stronger, clearer, and more indisputable than any other in our history, it is this. There is the record; it cannot be blotted out; it cannot be burned out; it remains forever.

But the infirmities and necessities of this system were such that its prosperity, perhaps its very existence, depended upon a change of policy and purpose among those upon whom it was fixed. As Slavery was in itself thriftless, woak, self-destructive, it required expansion, and protection from without—and

was in itself thriftless, weak, self-destractive, it required expansion, and protection from without—and hence the history of its assumptions and claims for the last forty years. In 1830, the Slave Power demanded the admission of Missouri into the Union as a Slave Section of the Indians from their homes in Alabama and Georgia. In 1840, it drove the red men out of Florida. In 1850, having the red men out of Florida. In 1850, having the red men out of Florida. drove the red men out of Florida. In 1800, having previously acquired Texas and large portions of Mexico for the advantage of Slavery, it obtained an abandonment by Congress of the long-approved principles of the Ordinance of '87; and it procured the passage of the Ordinance of '87; and it procured the passage of Fucitive Slave law, abhorn

a new Fugitive Slave law, abhorrent in some of its provisions to every sense of justice and every feeling of humanity.

But to all these demands and conquests the people of the Free States, from their old and inextinguishable regard for their Southern brethren, from their love of peace and devotion to the Union, submitted. In 1854, it wrested from Freedom the abrogration of the Missouri Compromise line, opening the virgin fields of the and beautiful regions of Kansas and Nebraska to the testuar, of involuntary labor. In 1855-6, it imaguanted a reign of viole; ee and terror in Kansas, that the che escreta of involuntary labor. In 1855-6, it inaugurated a reign of vioic re and terror in Kansas, that the freemen of that unhappy Territory might be awed, subdued, and finally driven therefrom. It organized in 1857-8 a system of force and fraud, by which it hoped, with the sympathies and aid of the Administration at Washington, to bring Kansas into the Union as a Slave State under the Lecompton Constitution—an instrument which embodied the declaration, in substance, that Slavery was a thing of divine authority, above and beyond the power of human laws to impinge; and to all these machinations—violent, frandulent, and revolutionary as they were—the people of the North interposed only the peaceful resistance of the laws and the power of the ballot. In 1860, it demanded of the country an affirmation of the right of manded of the country an affirmation of the right of property in man by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, and protection to also troperty in man by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, and protection to slave property in the Territories—demands which, if acceded to, would have made Slavery legal and irremovable in every State of the Union—the one thing sacred and national, above all others, under the Constitution established by the great men of the earlier age, in order that the blessings of liberty might be secured to them and their descendants so long as their work should endure.

The men of the Free States, and of the Slave States, they also had been mable to bring their minds to

The men of the Free States, and of the Slave States, too, who had been unable to bring their minds to believe that Slavery was a blessing favored of Heaven, and upheld by the organic law, as a national institution, but who held, without addition or diminution, the doctrines illustrated by the fathers in their worse and lives, perceived that but one course remained for them to pursue, unless they could be false to all the invocations of patristism and to all the mandates of inexorable duty. They were equal to the emergency, and taking issue with the slaveholders in regard to the dangerous and revolutionary theories, assumptions and claims set up and insisted upon by the latter, they entered with earnestness and vigor into the canvass—which terminated, after the most full and thorough discussion that ever took place in the country, in the election of Abraham Lincoln as President and Hamibal Hamiba as Vice-President of the United States. This result was accomplished in strict conformity with the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and of the several States, and was the deliberate, well-considered, and honest verdict of the people.

Constitution and the laws of the United States, and of the several States, and was the deliberate, well-considered, and honest verdict of the people.

This verdict, so honorably obtained, and so necessary to the defense of the Constitution of our fathers, and to the preservation of the Union in its old integrity of living principles and glorious hopes, is made the pretext, by a portion of the slave-holding States, for the subversion of that Constitution, and the disruption of that Union; and by another portion for exacting a serice of concessions and abnogations from the geople of the Free States which they have no moral right to make, and which, while they would involve, if made, a surrender of everything affirmed or gained in the recent election, would, nevertheless, bring no peace to the country, for the reason that the willingness of the people to make them would only prove their measureless capacity for abusement and servitity, and thus invite fresh demands and ever-recurring aggresions. The history of the pass shows that no concessions will be accepted as satisfactory which do not secure to the slave States the rights of expansion and protection to their peculiar property, under the Federal drivewes accepted by the country, for an conservative man in the North, when I say that such concessions cannot be made.

But, if not, we are told that the Slave States, or a portion of them, will withdraw from the Union. No, they will not want to go. Much as they decire to have their views accepted by the country, far as they would go to secure the protection of Slavery by the General Government, and its unchecked expansion, they will not be the successions of the precipice to secure these ends.

Deeply as they regret the accession of the party of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Hamfin to power in the General Government, an actual and permanent secession of any or all of the Slave States they would re ret still morefor they are not regardless of the attest, the difficulties, the inevitable disasters, and the long line of worst that would beset their path and hang around their way at every step. They will know that their strength, their security and their happiness are in the Union, and in the Union with us, their truer and better friends than those who, by their wifull misrepresentations of the views and purposes of their neighbors; by their unnatural and malignant revilings of the great majority of the people among whom they live, and with their treacherous friendship for the slaveholders, have been in no small degree responsible for the want of confidence and fraternity, the distrust and apprehension, the passion and the fever, which are the immediate spring of all our present troubles. They will learn, as they should know already, that the people of the Free States have no intention of intermedding with their system in the States where it exists by virtue of the local law, and that they will cheerfally extend to them all their constitutional and equal rights.

When the excitement of the hour shall have passed, and reason has resumed her sway, when the realities of disunion, the burdens, the difficulties and the daugers shall be seen as they are, and the old-time respect and friendship shall reappear, for they cannot always

and reason has resumed her sway, when the realities of disunion, the burdens, the difficulties and the dangers shall be seen as they are, and the old-time respect and friendship shall reappear, for they cannot always be repressed, and when the people of the Slave States shall come to accept as they will, the conclusions of that invincible logic which pronounces the Union a necessity—commercial, social and political—to all its members, and which has also determined the position of the Free States upon the question, no longer to be a disturbing one, of Slavery—concord, mutual respect and confidence will be reestablished on a basis which no faction, in any quarter, shall be able to disturb. In the mean time, conciliation, forbearance, and tokens of good will, which no criminations shall be allowed to interrupt, and the setting of ourselves right in whatsoever respects we may have been wrong, will be the offerings which as good men and patriots we should lay upon the altar of our country. And in doing this we need consent to the abatement of not one jot or tittle of the principles affirmed by the people at the recent election. We will stand by the Constitution of our fathers, the Constitution as it is, and make no compromises that would involve us in the guilt of moral treason, and justly render us the scorn of mankind.

The Messonal Liberty bills as they are called, of

fathers, the Constitution as it is, and make no compromises that would involve us in the guilt of moral treason, and justly render us the scorn of mankind.

The Personal Liberty bills, as they are called, of
some of the Free States, have been the occasion of
much crimination, not only on the part of our Southern
neighbors, but also from considerable numbers of our
own people. The reasons which induced their passage, and the provisions which they embody, have
been, I think, singularly misunderstood by many who
have complained of them. As a general thing, I believe they were intended, in perfect good faith, to accomplain two legitimate purposes: first, to prevent the
kidnapping, or illegal removal, of free persons from
the States; and, secondly, to bring their action into
entire harmony with the line of constitutional power
and obligation as laid down by the Supreme Court of
the United States in the case of Pring agt, the State of
Pennsylvania. So far as this has been the case, and
where the legislation of the States has not in fact
transcended these limits, there can be no just cause of
exception to what has been done. But if, passing this
boundary, haws have been cancted which are in violation
of the Constitution of the United States, or of any constitutional law of Congress, although they may be mere
waste paper and void, and would be so declared by
our Courts, they ought not to remain on the Statue stitutional law of Congress, although they may be here
waste paper and void, and would be so declared by
our Courts, they ought not to remain on the Statute
books. Unconstitutional laws are not merely harmless. Powerless for good, they are not impotent for
evil; and are always of mischevious example.

With these views, I would earnestly recommend a
candid examination of the laws of this State. And if,

candid examination of the laws of this State. And it, thereupon, you shall find among them any provisions that are in violation of the Federal Constitution, or of any constitutional law of Congress, there can be no doubt that they ought to be repealed, or so modified that they may be brought within the limits of State authat they may be brought within the limits of State authority. To effect such repeal or modification, is a duty which you owe, not to any menaces from without or clamors from within, but to the State and to yourselves, who can never afford to be in the wrong. But, if upon uch review, you shall find no laws which are not trictly constitutional, and proper in themselves—none that are justly offensive to the people of other States— hat have not been revised by men learned in the law.

that are justly offensive to the people of other States—
that have not been revised by men learned in the law
and sanctioned by Legislatures of different political
parties, and none, in fine, to which any constitutional
objection could be pointed out upon examination by
those who have complained most vetemently against
the personal liberty laws of other States—I would submit whether, with a due regard to the rights of the
State and of the people, and of the essential conditions
of pepuls; government, you can find justification for
enter; g upon the work of their repeal. You might be
"nling upon proper representation, to abrogate laws
entirely constitutional and just, when made by others,
however needlessly, causes of stumbling and offense.
But when such action is demanded as the condition
upon which you are to be permitted to enjoy your constitutional rights, your civil and political freedom, you
are forbidden to yield to the requisition by every consideration that can have weight among men fit to be
free. The concessions, for the most part, which are
now demanded from the Free States, as the terms upon
which the people of this country are to be allowed to
govern themselves under the Constitution, are wholly
imadmissible, not merely that they are objectionable in
themselves, but also because they have been made such
terms. To grant them would be to establish a precedent of incalculable mischief and danger, through
which would be wrought, at no distant period, a practical subversion of the Constitution, and a transfer
of the government from the hands of the many to the
power of the few.

If the people of any of the States have determined

If the people of any of the States have determined that Mr. Lincoln, who has been regularly and legally elected President of the United States, is not to enter upon the duties of that office, unless he and those who have supported him will purchase his inauguration as President of an unbeston Union. have supported him will purchase his inauguration as President of an unbroken Union by concessions and compromises involving an abnegation and denial of the vital principles of the Government, and of the cherished doctrines and purposes of the great men who established it, and shall attempt by force to execute such purpose, they will be guilty of treason against the United States, and will furnish a spin for testing the strength of this Government. The right of the majority to choose their officers and to administer the Constitutions and the first the Constitution must not be majority to choose their officers and to administer the Government, under the Constitution, must not be surrendered, and will not be, whatever may happen. For in the dark catalogue of public ills, all are tolerable but the loss of a people's honor. An errant star, rushing wildly from its sphere, and wandering however long and far, may return to its wonted place in our system. But when the manhood of a people is extinguished, there is an end alike of public virtue and of individual freedom, and popular government becomes an impossibility. Political degeneracy feels no Promethean heat; the death of a people's spirit is followed by no resurrection.

by no resurrection.

The practical question in this exigency is not, as has been represented by some high in authority, whether a State is to be coerced or war made upon it by the General Government, but whether the laws of the land can be and shall be faithfully excented. In other words, it is whether we have a Government or not. The President is bound by his oath of office to enforce the laws of the United States—those laws extend into every State in the Union, and are operative upon all the people thereof. There is no power in the Government to release the President from the discharge of his constitutional duty. He must "see that the laws are faithfully executed," and that he may, the military and naval forces of the country have been placed at his command, and he can find no excuse for the non-performance of his duty in any State, although it may allege that it has retired from the Union, and is no longer within the jurisdiction of the United States. The fantasy of secession is without foundation either of authority or reason. It was denied by Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Machson in the earlier, and by Gen. Jackson, Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, and even by Mr. Calhoun, in the latter time. There is no such right in the Constitution; the President cannot permit it; Congress cannot grant it; the States cannot concede it; and only by the people of the States, through a change of the Constitution, can it be conferred. The laws then must be executed, or this, the best, because the freest and most beneficent Government that the world has ever seen, is destroyed.

If the resople of any of the States shall resist the by no resurrection.

The practical question in this exigency is not, as has

is destroyed.

If the people of any of the States shall resist the have by force, and thus make war upon the United States, or if, in the madness of the hour, they shall attempt to prevent the inanguration of the incoming President at the National Capitol, let there be no doubt that all such treasonable endeavors will utterly and ignobly fail; for the law-abiding, Union-loving, corrageous people, not of the Free States alone, but of all the States, will rally to the execution of the laws, the defense of the Constitution, and the maintenance of the Union, habned with the spirit of that patriot-President, who, in an emergency not unlike the present, uttered the memorable words—"The Union, it must be preserved."

In any such contingency, we know that our own State, whose attachment to the Union has been avonched not only by words but by works—by sacrifices such as she alone of all the States has been called to make, even by the diamemberment of her territory that the nation might have peace—will renew her claims upon the gratitude of the country by the alacrity with which she will furnish material and efficient proofs of her fidelity and virtue. Then the divisions of party will disappear from among us, and the names by which we have been recognized will be forgotten, and all will be known as Patriots and Defenders of the Union.

But I will not indulge in speculations as to what will happen when civil war shall have been begun. I yet believe most firmly that the moderation and steadiness of the Free States and good sense and putriotism of all will be sufficient for this hour, and that God, who was with our fathers, will be with us, also, in this crisis of our country, to guide, to strengthen, to chaesiae it may laws by force, and thus make war upon the United States, or if, in the madness of the hour, they shall

he; but to save. Even the fimid and extreme conservabe; but to save. Even the final and extreme conserva-tive men of the country, and the political opponents of those who have been elected to the highest places in the Government, and who at first were inclined to deprecate the result which has been made the occasion for these manifestations of disloyalty and violence will see in it great cause for gratulation and encouragement. For who is there but will acknowledge that recent events and disclosures have demonstrated that the see in it great cause for gratulation and encouragement. For who is there but will acknowledge that recent events and disclosures have demonstrated that the changes in the policy of the Government, and in the persons appointed for its administration, which the persons appointed for its administration, which the people have willed, have been made not as hour too soon? Now, respect for the Constitution, devotion to the Union, and the love of liberty vet burning in the breasts of the people, may, and I believe will carry the country safely through the perils which encompass it, while a few more years like the past, with its herees and demoralizations, would have bound it, without remedy, to the car of a grinding and relenties oligarchy. Now, the corruptions of an Administration which have become a national scandal—malversations, frauds and peculations, which in a single term have dwarfed the aggregate of the wrongs and corruptions in the Government from its formation to the present time, may be fully exposed, and their progress arrested, before they have become so fixed upon our system as to be increadicable and faial, and before the contagion of their example has reached the houses of contagion of their example has reached the homes of

## A LETTER FROM OLD IRONSIDES. U. S. NAVY-YARD, PHILADELPHIA,

15th December, 1860, Gestlemes: I had the honor to receive, yesterday, your notice relative to the Town Meeting to be held in Independence Square, on Thursday, the 13th inst., at noon, in which you inform me that you had done me the bonor to name me as one of the Vice-Presidents.

Considering my position as an officer under the control of the National Government, bound by a solemn onth to support the Constitution upon which the Union is based, a sense of delicacy and propriety would have prevented me from mixing with the great assemblage of our free, sovereign, and independent people upon the of our free, sovereign, and independent people upon the occasion referred to; but to the honorable use of my mane in the manner proposed by you, I could have in terposed no objection, if in your opinions, it carried with it any weight in aid of your efforts to nullify nullification, such as dares now to threaten a severance of the bond of union which holds this vast empire of the Western quadrature of this world together, conthe Western quadrature of this world together, con-taining, as it does, more than thirty millions of people, all of whom are in pursuit of life, liberty, and happi-ners, for which our patriot fathers fought and bled, and (as it would now seem) for which they may have squan-dered their list dollars, as well as the patrimony due to their posterity, in the struggle to secure to us those in valuable human rights handed down by them to their children.

For more than sixty years of national service under the Union of these States, I have held it as a maxim, that the honor of an officer in his country's service, pledged his fidelity to his constitutional oath, together with his entire obedience to all laws passed by Comwith his entire obedience to all laws passed by Congress, or orders issued by proper authority in conformity with the Constitution under which he serves; as also the exercise of a sound discretion and deliberate judgment, in all cases where the security of lives and property intrusted to his care is involved—giving, at the same time, due and deliberate reflection, before acting upon any matter arising within his control, which, perchance, might be circumscribed by international law, or by the honor or interest of his country.

country.

These, gentlemen of the Committee of Councils, have ever been my guiding stars during the long career of ever been my guiding stars during the long career of my public service; and although in that length of time many occasions have arisen wherein the application of

my public service; and although in that length of time many occasions have arisen wherein the application of this rule for my self-government became necessary, with confidence I assert that, notwithstanding errors of judgment, negligence of duty, or indifference to any or all of them, the finger of history cannot point to a single instance wherein I have failed to accomplish them in a full, fair, and satisfactory manner.

As a native of this city, on the call of my fellow-citizens, had my views been essential to what I might deem just, honorable and patriotic, I should have advised a rendition, not only to the South, but to all the States, of a full, fair and constitutional redress of all grievances of which they had a just right to complain, on their relinquishment of all oppressive or mutinous proceedings founded on the action of any State whatever, and a restoration to the charter articles of the Constitution anything of which they may have been deprived through a victous, unfair or latitudinous construction of that instrument, or a revision of the Constitution itself, which so closely binds together myriads of the human family—seeking, under it, all their rights in pursuit of honor, welfare and happiness. As an important fastion, we should bear in mind that, through the imperfection; and that all difficulties and dangers cannot, in a first easay in forming a code for the perpetuity and stability of a bond of fraternal brotherhood cannot, in a first easay in forming a code for the perpetuity and stability of a bond of fraternal brotherhood thity and stability of a bond of Internal observations and union, be foreseen and provided for in so extensive a community of powers; and our own unfortunate experience may teach us in future that so compromises will ever prove to be a corrective for wrongs done or meditated.

My voice is, millions for the redress of just grievature.

ances, but not one cent for imaginary ones. I have the bonor to be your obedient servant and fellow-townsman, Char Stewart. W. Brappord, esq. Chairman, Philadelphia.

"SHIPMENT OF MUSKETS FOR THE SOUTH-FALSITY OF THE RUMOR IN REGARD THEIR OBJECT.

SIR: The above is the caption to an article in this day's Herald, alinding to five hundred cases of muskets shipped on board of one of the Savannah steamers. The article continues, "The arms alluded to were manufactured at the United States Arsenal at Troy, for he State Militia of Georgia, in accordance with an der issued in May last, and were shipped from this city on the 15th of the present month for Savannah, by the steamer Alabama. A similar order for the State of South Carolina was fulfilled about the same time, and the arms were sent by the steamer Columbia to Charleston," and "one hundred and twenty-five thoushed ! stand of arms were sent to the five Cotton States in accordance with the requisition of the Secretary of War."

It will answer no purpose here to ask why the Secretary of War should make this requisition for over 250,000 stand of arms for the Southern States. No foreign power threatens them. No Federal power of the United States threatens them. What domestic skeleton is it then, that demands this number of arms

According to an act of Congress, each of the United States, severally, draws its quota of arms from the Federal Government in accordance with the returns made at Washington in the War Office of the numerical force of its legally recorded militis of the State making such returns; hence a State making returns of possessing a force of 100,000 militia, would only be en titled to half the number of arms given to a State rep recenting a militia force of 200,000 men. Now, w have in the State of New-York not only the largest population of all the States, but we have also the great est number of able-bodied legal militia-men remark able for their military proclivities; and their military activity in representing a perfect military division in the city of New-York, and also numerous uniformed companies in various parts of the State, forming the basis of other regiments, brigades and divisions of th New-York State Militia. I do not know the number of stand of arms that the State of New-York has drawn from the Federal Government as its quota, during the last twenty-five years; but this much I do know, that for very many years our arsenal was in the most disgraceful and wretched unmilitary disorganized condition. The arms contained therein were of the poorest order and in the worst condition. Hardly a regiment or a company of our uniformed militia could procure arms for their men; but that they were a cost to the men, nearly the amount of their value, to have them made appear not even useful as a military, but simply decent for their harmless street parades. Whatever military decency exists now in our State arsenals is due to ex-Commissary-General Ward-a hero of the Mexican war. He was the proper man in the proper place. This soldier availed his of all the resources within his reach and power to give out State arsenals a dignified, proper, military charac-ter. Even Gen. Ward would be puzzled to answer the questions: Where are our State arras? Where are the arms that the Federal Government has awarded or does award to the State of New-York, or what becomes of the appropriations? I believe that I am justified in saying that within the last 25 years not a regiment or company of the First Division of our State Militia has ever applied to the Commissary-General for a supply of efficient arms for the men of the several commands; that the answer to their applications has always been

the same, "We have not got any;" "We are in daily

expectation of receiving our quota of arms from the United States Armories; when we get them, you shall have them." In this manner, weeks, months, and years have rolled away, and some of the companies are still waiting for a supply of efficient arms from our amenals, when they shall have received them from the U. S. Government. Is it not remarkable, from our boasted military superiority, that a division of troops that has never paraded less than 4,250 men of all arms, exclusive of officers, who purchase their own arms, should have never in a quarter of a century been efficiently armed, fit for active service? For years and years it was a common occurrence to witness guns that would not "go off" when attempts were made to discharge them, and bayonets that would fly off when attempts were made to "charge" them. But what be comes of our-the State of New-York's -quota of arms' That is the question. Do they find their way into our State arsenals, or are they shipped to the arsenals of Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, or to those of the Cotton States? Our New-York militia certainly obtains very few of them. Some cause must exist for the apparent paramount claims of South Carolina, Alabama, and Cotton States, over the longer and juster claim of the State of New-York for its quota of arms, where military organizations are constantly being made, and hence military requirements are constantly being made on the Commissariat, without the faintest idea how or when their legal demands shall be complied with. The question to the Secretary of War then is, Why are th arsenals of the State of New-York so constantly neglected, and why are requisitions of this functionary so

devoted to secoding States?

Ness York, Dec. 21, 1869. A VETERAN MILITIAMAN. Nes-York, Dec. 27, 1860. HOW THE SOUTH CAN MAKE THE NORTH

DECAY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune: Sir: Let me say to my Southern brothers—suppose the State of Virginia, for instance, were to become a Free State some fine day, what think you would be the consequence? Do you suppose she would stand still in the march of social progression? Quite the contrary.

Families from barren and conservative New-England would seek homes there; agriculture would be stimuated: manufacturing would begin in good carnest, and be nowhere else better rewarded; commerce would follow suit. If Northern free labor can take Virginia iron and coal to New-England, work them and return them to Virginia at a profit, cannot Southern free labor work this iron and coal at home and send it to New-England at a profit? Cannot the like be done with ther articles also? Do you not remember that the

Eugland at a profit? Cannot the like be done with other articles also? Do you not remember that the late Hon. Abbott Lawrence attempted to establish a free-labor cotton mill in Virginia, and that the slave-labor scottiment alone made it impracticable? You will probably concede that the flourishing condition of things I have briefly spoken of in the case of a single Free State would happily come to pass. But how would the North be affected thereby? She would like a certain amount of trade, and consequently a certain amount of profit. This loss she might perhaps make up from other sources, and perhaps she might be mable to do so. Suppose, now, that the remaining Slave states were to become Free States—what would be true in the single case of Virginia would hold good of each of the other States, only in a greater or less degree, according to circumstances. There would be a drain of business and of population from the North, and a reduction of Northern profits; an equalization would be going on, and a level finally found; and mless other business and profits were realized by the North to the extent of her less she would inevitably decline. The conclusion is irresistible. Tell me, now, whence would the requisite new business and profits be derived, for I confess I cannot see?

Now, the North is all right. She has hitherto fattened on Slavery. If she were now mercenary merely, her true policy would be to widen the limits of Slavery, not confine them; but, in offering the principles of Freedom for your acceptance, she virtually offers you a part of her business and part of her profits, as I have hastily attempted to show—and you are so blind you entire the strength of the convey (and the decline of the North? Would it satisfy you to see Lowell, and Lawrence and Manchester, and Lynn, and the like places languish? Whoever lives to see the abolition of Slavery in this country (and the boy is born who will be effected, and national property the property of all classes, unspeakably more desirable than the fighest possible

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: In your paper of the 27th inst., you s there may, in certain contingencies, be danger of armed opposition, by Southern traitors, to the inauguration of Mr. incoln as President, at Washington.

I have heard the same idea axis reseed before, and

also a suggestion for action on the part of the lovers of their country, which might forestall and prevent any

such ruinous plan.

It is that the Governors of all those States which are opposed to treason and civil war, should come at once to an understanding, in virtue of which they shall invite the various Wide-Awake clabs, and other organirations in favor of Linceln, of their several States, to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Washington about the 4th of March next, and participate in the This strikes me as a fessible plan, the mere announce

ment of which would, like the occupation of For Sumter, go far toward preventing an actual violence. Boston, Dec. 28, 1966. A DO-SOMETHING.

## MINOR ITEMS.

Freing in Abransas.—The Special Message of Gov. Rector to the House of Representatives recommends that the State of Arkansus prohibit the introduction of slaves within her borders from her more Northern sisters. A similar recommendation is also made by the Governor of Mississippi.

The Lettle Rock Gazette attests:

"By letters and other means of information, we are certain that a large majority of the people, of all for-mer party associations, are in favor of making all honorable efforts to preserve the Union. It is true that there have been some demonstrations which would seem to indicate that the sentiment of the State is not unanimous for the Union, but they reflect only a small fraction of the public; and from a perusal of their reso-lutions, we have been impressed with the conviction that they were not all the pure emanation of a people who thought they had been outraged, but rather that they had been concected by certain politicians at the capital, and sent to the counties for the purpose of being indersed and passed by packed caucuses, instead

being indorsed and passed by packed caucuses, instead of the masses of the people.

The Hon, G. B. Fall, the Mississippi Commissioner to Arkansas, was in Little Rock on the 12th inst.

We learn from the Arkansas papers that Camden has a company of Misute-Men, numbering, 150 strong, including many of its most influential citizens. A company has also been organized at Washington.

LIVELY DOINGS IN MISSISSIPPI.—At Jackson, a white man, named Robert Tapley, who has lived in that section for the past ten years, if he was not born there, was implicated by several negroes, who were arrested, on a charge of burning houses, and he was taken into custody. A mob tried to take him from the officers, but their efforts were unsuccessful, and the prisoner was ledged in the calaboose. During the following night the calaboose was broken open by some persons from the outside, and Tapley removed. He has not since been heard of, and the conclusion is that he was taken out and hung, and his body secreted.

COMPLIMENTS TO SENATOR JORNSON,-The Memthe Avalanche says that "Andy Johnson was burnt in effigy at Nashville, hung at Grand Junction, the defunct body shipped North, after being shot, drawn, and quartered, and will be hung at Jackson to-

SLAVERY IN KANSAS .- A case came up before Judge SLAVERY IN KANSAS.—A case came up before Judge Pettit, yesterday, in the District Court for the Territory, which involved the constitutionality of the Anti-Slavery bill passed by the Legislature last Winter. A negro woman, named Fanny, claimed by Horace Haley as a slave, left his custody some time ago, and went to live at the house of F. R. Foard. Haley petitioned to recover possession of the "property," and Foard demarred, on the ground that Yanny was not a slave, as stated in the petition. The case was argued by Lecompte, Matthias, and Burns for the plaintiff, and J. C. Douglas, esq., for the defendant. Judge Pettit overtruled the demurrer, and decided that the law prohibiting Slavery in Kansas was not constitutional.

[Leavenworth Times, Jan. 1.

FIDELITY OF GEN. HARNET. - The St. Louis Den ocrat says: "It may be well to state that Gen. Harney is a decided Union man, and will never fight under any flag but the Stars and Stripes, which be will uphold

with all his might and valor against any other, whether that other be the English Union Jack, the French Tricolor, or the South Carolina snake-twined Palmetto—emblem of the doom that awaits that unfortunate State, strangled in the ruthless folds and blasted with the poisonous breath of the Disunion serperat. The head of the Military Department of the West is therefore all right. He is a Democrat of the Jackson school, and was the fast friend of the old hero, whose grandest achievement after all was the preservation of the Union, threatened then, as now, by the same pes ilent breed of South Carolina traitors."

The phrase "Blark Republican," which is found in

The phrase "Black Republican," which is found in the version of Gen. Harney's official report on the re-cent Kansas troubles published in The N. Y. Herald, is a fraudulent interpolation. There is no such language in the original.

THE KENTUCKY DEMOCRACY. - The Chairman of th THE KENTUCKY DEMOCRACY.—The Chairman of the Democratic State Committee calls a Convention of all the citizens of the Commonwealth, without respect to parties, favorable to the maintenance of the Federal Union, on the basis of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Territories, and the faithful enforcement of existing laws for the protection and surrender of slave property. The Convention is to meet Jan. 8.

## CITY ITEMS.

AMUSEMENTS .- At the Winter Garden, Mr. Jackson has set aside this evening for the benefit of Mr. Joecph Jefferson, on which occasion will be presented a new burlesque entitled Mazeppa, said to be of the most mirth-moving character, abounding in comic dance and rong. It was after Shylock Robson's greatest success in London, having run for upward of a hundred nights, nd the great similarity in many points between Robson and Jefferson as artists, lead us to look for a great uccess here. Those who have drawn delights from the inimitable personations of "Our American Cousin," "Caleb Plummer," in Dot, "Newman Noggs," and "Simon Lullaby," will be glad of the opportunity to pay a compliment to one from whom they have experienced so much enjoyment. Two favorite farces, 'Lend Me Five Shillings," and the "Spitfire," in which Mr. Jefferson has not yet appeared, will be performed.

At Laura Keene's, the "Seven Sister's" keep their place for another week, and perhaps longer, as the public do not seem to tire of the wonderful last scene. At Niblo's, Mr. Forrest plays "Spartacus" to-night for the last time. On Wednesday night, his truly great character of "Damon," for his benefit, Mr. Rarey

and the wild horses occupy Tuesday evening.

At Wallack's, the intense "Pauline," and the intensely funny "Tem Noddy's Secret," are up for the week, or until the people are weary of them.

At Barnum's, besides the world of curiosities, W. have the Fairy Speciacle of "The Magic Well; Or, The Fiend of the Desert." The South African Savages attract much attention.

The Bowery gives the new pantomime another week, with the addition of attractive ring performances. Hooley & Campbell's Minstrels have some new featires in this week's programme.

The charming vocalist, Miss Mary E. Hawley, will give a concert to-morrow evening at Irving Hall, Irving place, corner of Fifteenth street.

Ur-Tows Lectures .- Bayard Taylor will lectur on "Man and Climate" this evening at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirty-fourth

The Rev. H. W. Beecher will repeat the lecture delivered before the Pilgrim's Society of Philadelphia, at the Cooper Institute this evening.

HEAVY WEATHER AT SEA .- Our port arrivals or Saturday and Sunday report very heavy N. and N. E. gales, with snow, outside, many Southern vessels bound here having been more than two weeks north of Hatterns, without being able to get into Sandy Hook. Some of the crews suffered severely from cold and con-

A PICTURE FOR THE TIMES .- A picture peculiarly appropriate to the present state of public affairs, as well as valuable from its intrinsic, artistic merit, is a fin steel engraving, published by A. H. Ritchie, No. 442 Broadway. It is one of Darloy's best drawings, and is engraved in a style which has preserved all the force and vigor of the original. It is called "The First Blow for Literty," and is a spirited representation of that skirmish at Lexington in 1775, when the first blood of the Revolution was spilled.

FAMINE AT POVERTY CORNER, - No check has yet been received at the Custom-House from Washinand the patriots of that institution are sumost perishing

for the want of their December pay.

FOR EUROPE.-The steamer Fulton sailed on Saturday for Sommernpton and Havre, taking out 51 paseengers and \$16,899 7 in specie. The City of Manchester also sailed for Liverp. ol, with twenty-seven passengers, among whom were several gentlemen of the Press of this city.

THE CITY CHAMBERLALY .- Mr. Platt having re used to transfer the custody of the four and a quarter millions city funds to Mr. Dev in, a mandamus will probably issue to-day, requiring him to show cause why such transfer should not be made.

THE SHOP GIRL'S HOME .- A literary entertainment for the benefit of the American Women's A sociation No. 244 West Twenty-ninth street, will be held as Hope Chapel on Wednesday evening next.

THE BURDELL PROPERTY.-The Burdell property. No. 31 Bond street, which has several times been as vertised for sale, was relieved from the injunction which held it yesterday morning, and it was incorrectly supposed that a sale would take place at noon at the Me chants' Exchange. The auctioneer, Mr. Adrian H. Muller, has set down the sale for the 15th, in order to give time for advertising it.

THE ASSESSMENT ROLLS,-The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments give notice that the assessmen roll of real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1861, will be opened of Monday, the 14th instant, for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All tax-payers are requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Persons entitled by law to a reduction of their assessments, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.

DEDICATION. - The new Baptist church on the southeast corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-first street was dedicated yesterday morning. The opening prayer was by the venerable Dr. Somers, and the remaining exercises were conducted by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Wm. Hague, D. D., who preached the dedication sermon. The building is of the Byzantine order of architecture. It is built of Philadelphia brick, with brown stone trimmings, and has two towers, from one of which a spire 80 feet high is to be erected. The hight of the former tower is 80 feet and of the latter 100. The church itself is 110 feet in length, with a width of 73 feet. The ceiling is 62 feet high. No columns support

it, therebeing a single span from wall to wall of over 60 feet. The recess for the pulpit is 10 feet deep by 31 feet wide, surmounted by Scagliola columns, an ormsmental architrave, and tastefully arranged draperies. The opposite extremity of the building, containing the The opposite extremity of the building, containing the organ gallery, corresponds with this, so far as is practicable. Spacious galleries run along either side. The vestibules are commodious, and planned with a view to affording quick and easy ingress or exit for large congregations. The general effect of the interior is very line. In the rear of the church the chapel and Sunday-school house have been erected. The hight of each story of this building is 15 feet. The organ, built by Mr. Erben, notes and two octaves, and a third of pedals, from CCC to E, 29 notes. The great organ has 13 stops and 358 pipes, the swell organ 9 stops and 656 pipes, the pedal without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 1 to 2 to 2 to 2 without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 2 to 2 to 2 to 3 to 4. has two sets of keys, with a compass from CC to A, 58 notes and two octaves, and a third of pedals, from CCC

organ 4 stops and 116 pipes, beside which there are \$ mechanical stope, making in all 34 stope and 1,600 pipes. The choir was composed of a double quartette, Mrs. Mozart, principal soprano, Mr. Miranda, tenor, Mrs. Barclay, alto Mr. Conkey, basso; organist and conductor, Mr. Beal, recently from London. The entire cost of both buildings and land is about \$110,000. In the evening the stained glass windows behind the pulpit were lit up, producing a very fine effect.

OFFICIAL PRESENTATIONS .- We have already noted

he fact that Alderman Farley was presented with a thousand dollars worth of silver plate and diamond jewelry by the well-to-dosebool teachers of the Twelfth. Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards, on retiring from the position of School Commissioner of the Twelfth; but he appears to be not the only lucky recipient of argentiferous honors. Mr. President Peck, of the Board of Aldermen, on the close of his official career, was resented by the immortal Boole, in behalf of the Board, with a superb silver tea service, whereon his good deeds were emblazoned, which we are told cost. \$600, all of which was followed by a supper at Florence's. The Councilmen have testified their regard for their President, Mr. Jones, by presenting him with a diamond breast-pin, of the value of \$600. Alderman Brady, of the Fifteenth Ward, was also honored with a "testimonial," in the shape of a set of resolutions, indorsing his honest and consistent course, embellished with his likeness, the whole executed with a pen, at an outlay of \$500. No doubt other Aldermen and Councilmen have been favored with equally substantial testimonials in acknowledgement of their honorable and high-minded course in the Common Council; but with more than characteristic modesty they with hold the fact from the public.

THE COURTS FOR JANUARY .- The January Terms will commence to-day. The Court of Oyer and Ter-miner, two Circuits, and a Special Term, will be in session, and the usual amount of Chamber business will be disposed of. The Circuit Calendar contains 3,500, the Special Term, 450, and the litigated motion Calendar, 250 causes. The trial of Charles Jefferds. for the murder of Mr. Walton, will take place in the Over and Terminer. Judges Leonard and Sutherland will hold the Circuits, Judge Ingraham the Special Term, and Judge Barnard will sit at Chambers. The Superior Court General Term Calendar will be

called by Judges Hoffman, Woodruff and Monerief, and contains 58 causes. The Special Term, to be held by Judge Bosworth, contains 94 causes. In the Court of Common Pleas the Trial Terms will

be held by Julyes Daly and Brady, and the Special Term by Judge Hilton. The U. S. Circuit Court will be held by Judge

Smalley, who will be called upon to try the Blumenberg perjury care, and the Erie, Cora, and Bonita slaver cases. An effort will be made to try the Fowler Post-Office defalcation issue, in the U. S. District Court. some time during the present Term.

The Court of General Sessions will open this morning at 10 o'clock, when John H. McCunn, the newly-

elected City Judge, will, for the first time, take the judicial bench. Recorder Hoffman will sit in the February Term.

THE STEAMER STAR OF THE WEST .- This steamer cleared on Saturday for Havana and New-Orleans. Rumors were rife that she was to convey troops to Charleston, but the story was ridiculed at the office of the owners, and they requested its contradiction. Several belonging to the vessel said that she was going to Charleston, and would take on troops in the stream during the night. The freight taken was nearly all pork, beef, and pilot bread.

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS .- Porter G. Sherman has been appointed one of the Deputy Tax Commis-sioners vice John V. Gridley resigned. Mr. Gridley is now the Clerk of the new Civil Court established in the Eighth District, composed of the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, in which Wm. A. Bull was elected Justice at the last election.
Street Commissioner Smith on Saturday removed

Mr. John Chambers from the lucrative office of Deputy Collector of Assessments, and appointed John Y. Savage, jr., in his place. The legitimate emoluments of this office exceed \$5,000 a year. What was the immediate cause of the removal of Mr. Chambers we have not learned, but presume that his supposed sympathy with the Mayor and his stategonism to Alderman Tuo mey, may have had some connection with it. Chambers still holds on to the office of Auctioneer, under Sheriff Kelly.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A BREWERY .- On Saturday afternoon an accident occurred at Speyer's brewery, in One-hundred-and-ninth street, near Ninth avenue, i consequence of overcrowding the building with grain. A large amount of grain having been stored on the second floor, the weign proved too great for the walls, and one of the brick partitions go we way, precipitating the floor and grain to the story below. A germe named Jacob Musier who was employed in the brewers was almost instantly killed, and Carl Vogel, another employee, was seriously injured. The latter was immediately conveyed to his residence, while the dead body of the former was removed to the Twenty-third Precinct Station-House, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest. The police returns attributed the fatal occurrence to the great weight of grain crowded upon walls which were known to be insecure. A full inves-tigation of the circumstances will be made by the Coro-ner to-day. Vegel is reported to have both legs broken, rendering his recovery exceedingly doubtful.

PRAYER MEETINGS .- General prayer meetings for nissions and the conversion of the world will be held during the second week in January, in the Methodist Episcopul churches as follows:

Menday night, Jan. 7, a general prayer meeting will be held in the Allen street Charch, at 7½ o'clock p. m.
Tuesday, Jan. 8, in Hedford street Charch, at 7½ o'clock p. m.
Wednesday, Jan. 9, in Twenty seventh street Church, at 7½ o'clock p.
Thursday, Jan. 10, in Thirtieth street Church, at 7½ o'clock p.
Thursday, Jan. 10, in Thirtieth street Church, at 7½ o'clock p. m. Friday, Jan. 11, in St. Paul's, Twenty second street and Fourth

Thursday evening, Jan. 10, in Sands street, at 75 o'clock p. m.

Thursday evening, Jan. 11, in First street, at 75 o'clock p. m.

WILLIAM STREET.

Thursday evening, Jan. 10, in South Fifth street, at 75 o'clock

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The Superintendent of the Newsboys' Ledging-home acknowledges the receipt of the following donations for New-Year's gifts. J. B. Livingston, \$10; Claffic & Melleu, \$10; a Lady, \$5; Mr. W. S. Wand, \$5; Wells & Christic, \$2; Mrs. Frances Selters, No. 17 Waveley place, two carcases of mutten; Taylor & Ward, Courtlands street, somewhoes: Mend & Stowell, Courtland street, two pairs of boots; Brooks & Brothers, Cathaine street, three couts, two peirs of pants, and two vests; James, No. \$55 Broadway, a parest of two peirs of pants, and two vests; James, No. \$55 Broadway, a parest of cape; Mr. Rushton, Astor House, a package of very choice books; a Ledy, 15 dozen Testaments.

The articles thus furnished came very acceptably. Many of the boys were almost destitute of proper cleating, and their hearts rejoiced on New-Year's night when given a new jecket, or pants, or boots. After partaking of their supper, the work of distribution commenced, and each boy, as he received his gift, expressed gratitude to those who had remembered their necessities and supplied their wants. During the year past many have graduated from the institution, and taken up their abode in the West; others are supplying their pisces, who, unless cared for by the charitable, would saffer from cold and houger.

judge of its facts for yourself:

ABRAN COLE of Brooklyn, N. Y., z well known citizen them, had suffered from Dyspepuls for some years, without permanent relief, until he tried Avan's Parts, which taken seconding to the direction for this complaint, restored him to health in a few weeks. After an interval of some montan he has had no return

oured bin. His skin still show some sears from the ulceration, but it is otherwise as clear as an infant's.

Jour H. Shook, esc., an eminent lawyer of Richmond, Va., took a cold, which estiled on his longs. A severe poin set in on the left side, with a bad cough, which was soon followed by the unmistakable symptoms of consumption. When reduced very low he commenced taking Avan's Cannax Pautonal, which soon stopped the cough and completely cared him.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Avan & Co., Lowell, Mess.

Soid by all Druggists everywhere.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of The